



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

be presented, is held in *People v. Abeel* (N. Y.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 730, to be forgery under the New York statute.

**Voluntary Conveyances—Cancellation.**—The right to cancel a voluntary conveyance of real estate, made to place it beyond the reach of a judgment in an anticipated action, is denied in *Carson v. Beliles* (Ky.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1007, as against the heirs of the grantee, although the threatened action had no foundation in law, and the grantee, upon being notified of the conveyance, promised to reconvey on demand.

**Gifts—Deposits in Bank.**—A gift inter vivos is held, in *Harris Banking Co. v. Miller* (Mo.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 790, not to be established by depositing a fund in a bank with the statement that it was intended for the donee, and the delivery to the latter of a certificate of deposit with an indorsement indicating that it was his.

**Homicide—Trespass.**—Mere violation of a statute making it a misdemeanor to hunt on another's property without a permit is held, in *State v. Horton* (N. C.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 991, not to be such an unlawful act as to render an accidental homicide committed while so doing a criminal offense.

**Bastardy—Legitimation.**—That illegitimate children were the result of adulterous intercourse is held, in *Miller v. Pennington* (Ill.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 773, not to prevent the subsequent intermarriage of their parents, and their acknowledgment by their father, from effecting their legitimation under the Illinois statute.

**Telegraphs and Telephones—Suit for Failure to Transmit.**—A stipulation that a suit for breach of a contract to transmit a telegram must be brought within sixty days is held, in *Western U. Teleg. Co. v. Greer* (Tenn.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 525, to be binding on a minor.

**Insurance—Assessment Policy.**—The right of the holder of an assessment policy from a company having the right to issue policies on both the assessment and the reserve plans, to require the company to continue the issuance of assessment policies, is denied in *Green v. Hartford L. Ins Co.* (N. C.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 623.

**Fraternal Insurance Orders—Membership.**—The adoption of a by-law by a fraternal insurance order, excluding from membership persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, is held, in *Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. v. Haddock* (Kan.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1064, not to avoid the certificate of a member already engaged in that business, and who continued therein after the adoption of the by-law.